

Annual Report

OF THE

*Medical Officer
of Health*



1964

**BOROUGH OF
DUKINFIELD**




BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1964



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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964

Chairman:

Councillor E.S. Jones.

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor R.B.J. Denyer.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. H. Andrew J.P.)

Alderman Andrew
Alderman Johnson
Alderman King
Alderman Shaw
Alderman Turner

Councillor Bowker
Councillor Burrows
Councillor Cook
Councillor Gossan
Councillor Hall

Councillor Howard
Councillor Kirk
Councillor Moss
Councillor Newton
Councillor Ollerenshaw
Councillor Parry
Councillor Richardson
Councillor Sanderson
Councillor Mrs. Senior
Councillor Taylor
Councillor White

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Ian G. Rowbotham, M.A.P.H.I.
Christopher A. White, M.A.P.H.I.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Jack Kenworthy

SENIOR CLERK:

Miss E. Heaton

CLERICAL ASSISTANT:

Mrs. M.V. Fahey

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my seventeenth annual report on the work of the Public Health Department.

The decline in infectious diseases continued in 1964 and there were only 149 cases notified to me. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified was, however, higher although the number on the register fell - a tribute to the efficacy of modern treatment in this field. In spite of the good prognosis to-day we are still presented with the problem of the foolish individual who refuses to be admitted to hospital for treatment, thereby lessening his prospects of a complete cure and also creating a focal point in the town for the further spread of the disease.

The death rate of 16.36 per thousand shows an increase over 1963 but a glance at the histograms on page 11 demonstrates quite dramatically how the age of death has shifted to the older age groups over the past 50 years. The commonest cause of death continues to be from failure of the cardiovascular system and 48 deaths were attributed to disease of the coronary arteries.

Slum clearance continues to play a vital part in the work of the department and I am glad to say that we are well on the way to ridding the town of those houses enumerated in the report I submitted in 1955. The completion of this work will not mean the end of the programme because age continues to take its toll of bricks and mortar and a report on a further survey will show that we still have a problem on our hands.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee and staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

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PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry. These are, principally, engineering, boiler-making and rope manufacturing, in addition to cotton. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area, following slum clearance in that part of the town. There is, in addition a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type, such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials, and these smaller industries are gradually replacing those which occupied large buildings. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the large cotton mills now used for other purposes and the growth of smaller industries in the Tudor Estate and Tame Valley Areas.

The Council's policy to improve the home conditions of the Borough's inhabitants was continued and as a result 7 clearance areas were confirmed by the Minister during 1964 which represents a total of 228 unfit houses from which the tenants are being or will be removed to fit properties with modern amenities.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1961 Census.....	17,316
Population, 1964 (Registrar General's estimates).....	17,320
Area in Acres.....	1,723
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st Mar.1964).....	£487,699
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st Mar. 1964).....	9/0d
Number of deaths.....	260
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	15.01
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	16.36
Number of live births.....	288
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	16.62
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	18.11
Number of still births.....	3
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births.....	10.30
Still Birth Rate per thousand population.....	00.01
Number of infant deaths.....	10
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	34.72
Legitimate infant deaths.....	9
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	32.68
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	1
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	47.61
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	5
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	17.36
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	17.36
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week).....	8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births.....	27.49
Illegitimate live births.....	21
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births).....	7.29%
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births.....	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	1.09
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.09

TABLE I
 BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
 DURING THE YEAR 1964

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	18.4	18.1
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	20.0	34.7
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live and still births	16.3	10.3
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.3	16.3
<u>Neo-natal I.M. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	13.8	17.3

BIRTHS

There were 288 births recorded in 1964 compared with 260 in the previous year. This figure is the highest recorded for 13 years and gives an adjusted rate of 18.11 per thousand population. Of the total births 157 were male and 131 female. There are 3 stillbirths to record during the period under review.

The illegitimate live birth rate was disturbingly high at 7.29% of the total births and reflects the changing values of the moral code so evident in our younger generation.

TABLE IICOMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1964

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07	14.51	81.2
1936- 1940	13.87	14.47	57.74
1941- 1945	13.99	17.5	53.72
1946- 1950	13.75	17.28	41.29
1951- 1955	13.12	13.43	27.50
1956- 1960	15.26	13.19	19.52
1961	16.16	16.01	10.75
1962	17.58	15.79	18.18
1963	14.64	16.34	15.38
1964	16.36	18.11	34.72

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1964.

TABLE III
INFANT MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	20.0
Dukinfield	34.7

TABLE IV
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Asphyxia Pallidum; Intracranial haemorrhage; Prematurity.	7 hours	Girl
Atelectasis; Prematurity.	9 hours	Girl
Prematurity; Atelectasis; Maternal Toxaemia	11 hours	Boy
Cold Injury; Intrac haemorrhage; Prematurity.	16 hours	Girl
Respiratory distress; Prematurity.	2 days	Boy
Congenital Hydrocephalus; Congestive heart failure.	1 month	Boy
Aspiration pneumonia; Pyloric or duodenal obstruction.	2 months	Boy
Congenital heart disease	3 months	Girl
Acute Broncho pneumonia	4 months	Girl
Cor pulmonale; bronchopneumonia	8 months	Girl

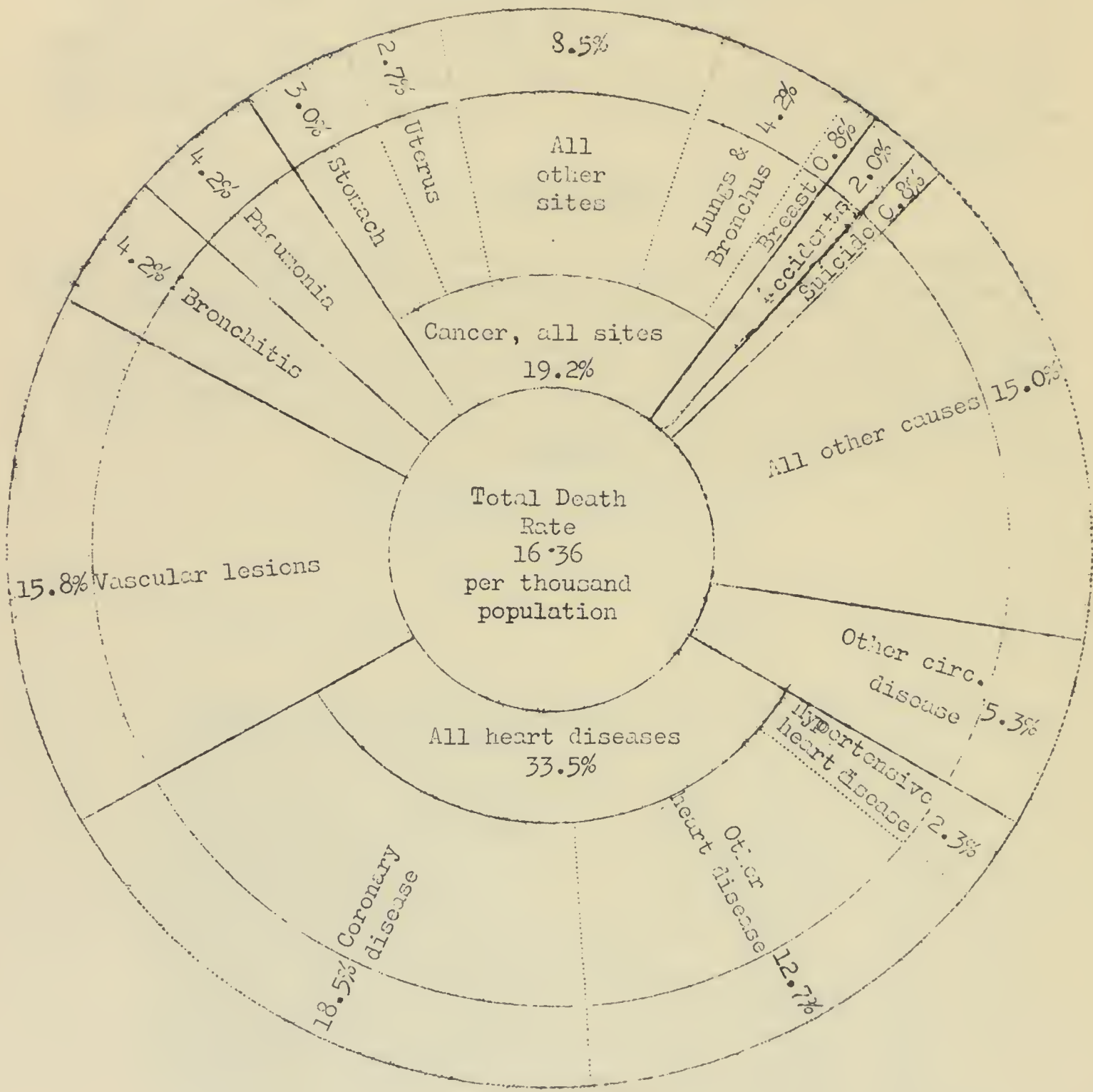
INFANTILE MORTALITY

There was an alarming increase in the number of children dying under the age of one and I have to record 10 such cases and an infantile mortality rate of 34.7. This is most disappointing, coming as it does after eight years of comparatively low figures. Five of the cases died within two days of birth and four of these within a matter of hours. Nine cases in all could be said to have died as a result of congenital defects present at birth, or prematurity, and one died of an infection developing at 4 months old.

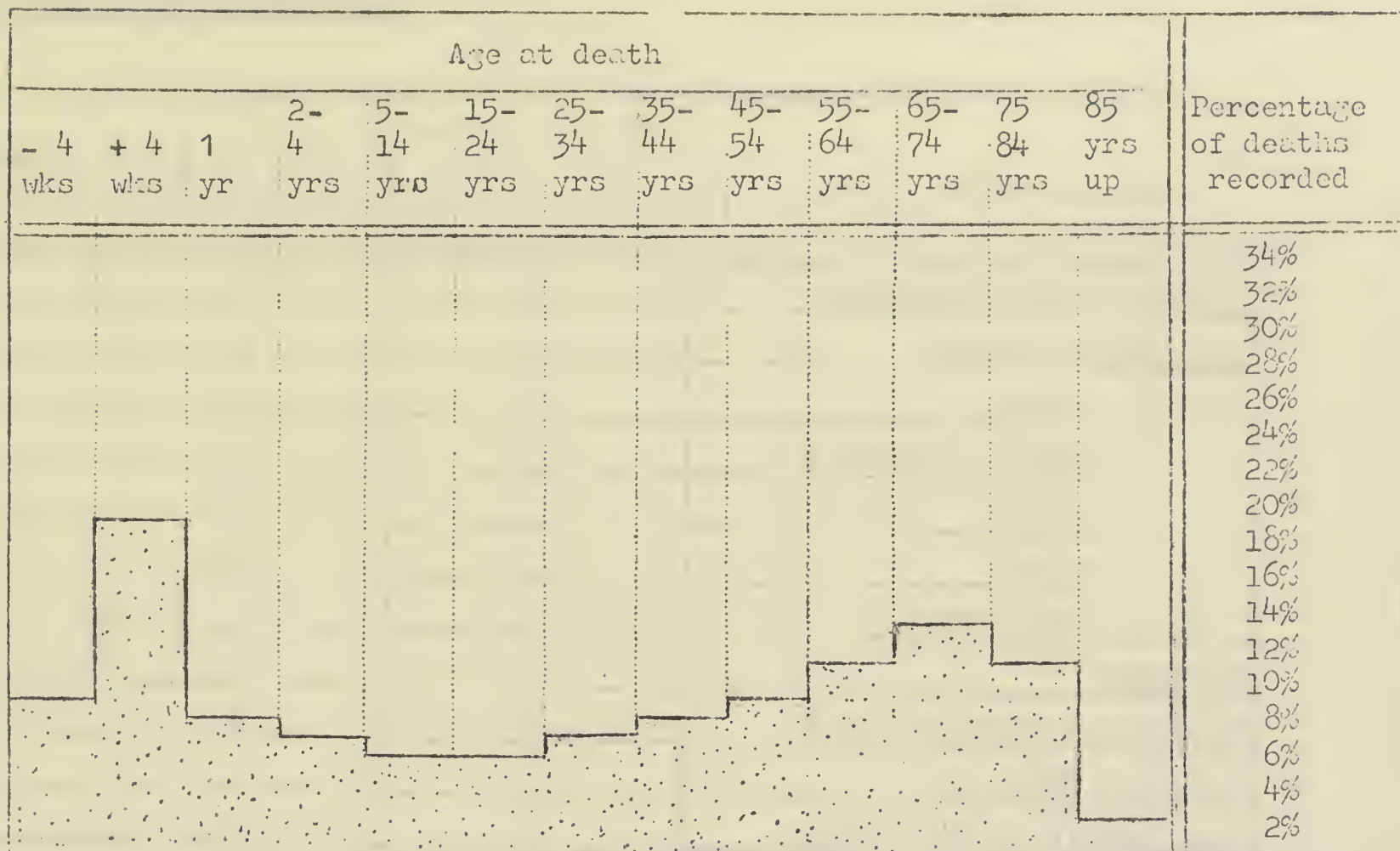
DEATH RATE.

There were 260 deaths in 1964 of which 138 were females and 122 were males. The principal causes of death are shown in Table V. The strain put on the cardio vascular system at the present time is reflected in the high proportion of deaths from its failure. 101 cases fall into this category (38.8% of all deaths) of which 48 were due to coronary disease. Vascular lesions of the Central Nervous System caused 41 deaths (15.8%), cancer all sites 50 (19.2%) and diseases of the chest 37 (14.2%). There were 11 deaths from cancer of the lungs (7 in 1963).

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911 - 1915



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1964

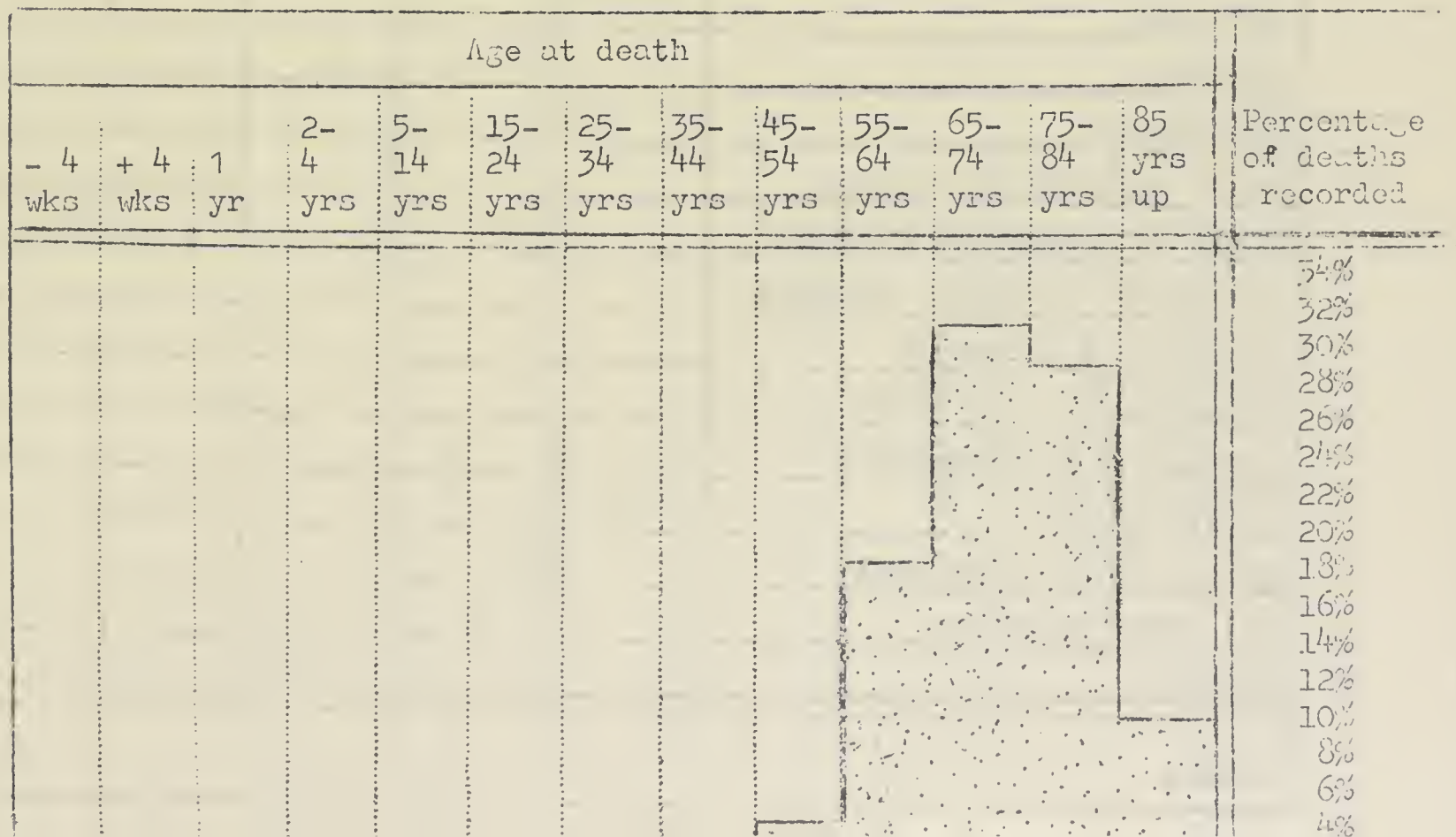


TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15-24 years
Respiratory Tuberculosis					
Syphilitic disease					
Cancer: <u>stomach</u>					
<u>lung and bronchus</u>					
<u>breast</u>					
<u>uterus</u>					
<u>other sites</u>					
Diabetes					
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.					
Coronary diseases					
Hypertensive heart disease					
Other heart diseases					
Other circulatory diseases					
Influenza					
Pneumonia		2	1		
Bronchitis					
Other respiratory diseases					
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum					
Gastritis enteritis diarrhoea			1		
Nephritis & nephrosis					1
Hyperplasia of prostate					
Congenital malformations		3			
Other diseases	5			1	
Motor vehicle accidents					
All other accidents			1		1
Suicide					
TOTAL:	5	5	3	1	2

TABLE V

ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years up	M	F
				1		1	-
			1			-	1
			4	3	1	5	3
			6	4	1	8	3
			1		1	-	2
			1	2	4	-	7
1	1	3	4	8	5	10	12
	1			1		-	2
		1	5	19	16	18	23
1		1	12	16	18	25	23
			2	3	1	2	4
	1	1	2	7	22	13	20
			1	3	10	5	9
					1	1	-
		1		1	6	6	5
		1	4	4	2	9	2
			1	1		1	1
				2		1	1
	1					1	1
				1		2	-
				1	1	2	-
						2	1
	1	1	2	3	8	6	15
				1		1	-
1	1					3	1
					2		2
3	6	9	46	81	99	122	138

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The borough was comparatively free from the notifiable infectious fevers in 1964, 149 cases only were recorded. Once again the main causes were measles and some dysentery. The incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was however greater in 1964 and 9 new cases were notified.

TABLE VI

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u>
	Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2
1963	1
1964	2

TABLE VII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AGE	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 year						1									1
& 2 years			1			25					10				36
& 4 years					1	24					11				36
- 9 years					1	41				3	1				46
10-14 years											3				3
15-24 years									1		6				7
25-44 years									2		7		1	1	11
45-64 years									5		3				8
65 years up									1						1
TOTAL	-	-	1	-	2	91	-	-	9	3	41	-	1	1	149

TUBERCULOSIS

Although the number of notifications increased in 1964 the cases on the register were reduced to 92 from 97. There is one death to record from this condition.

TABLE VIIINOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES
DURING THE YEAR 1964

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications	9	3
Deaths	1	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.64.	76	16

TABLE IXNOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	-
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	-
1963	-	-	1	-
1964	9	1	3	-

TABLE XHOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.64.
Local Authority	35	50
V.G.(Other)	6	6
Good	14	12
Fairly Good	15	11
Fair	10	7
Poor	8	6
Bad	4	-

HOUSING

I am indebted to Mr. Candy, the Housing Manager for compiling and supplying Table XI. This year some 145 families were re-housed compared with 208 in 1963. Of these 85 were as a direct result of the slum clearance programme. The slum clearance programme as you know occupies the department for a large part of its time and I think we can now say that Table XIII shows how successful you have been in supporting your officers in considerably reducing our original problem. Of the 1,277 houses submitted to you in 1955 we are left with 402 on which action is still required. During 1964 you considered 97 individually unfit houses and you had 7 clearance areas confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

In an age as scientifically advanced as ours and where almost every house boasts a television set which can receive instant pictures from across the Atlantic, it seems a paradox that often there is no indoor toilet or bathroom and the front door opens directly onto the pavement. Surely a house so constructed and deprived of essential services is unfit even though no mention of this is made in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957. If this is so, we shall still have a slum clearance programme in Dukinfield when the present scheme has been completed.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Post war houses	Pre war houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house	2	-	1	3
Relief of overcrowding	2	-	-	2
Insufficient bed- room accommodation	7	2	-	9
Tuberculosis in family	-	-	-	-
Other medical reasons	3	-	-	3
Closing and Demolition Orders	16	15	4	35
Clearance Areas	22	12	16	50
Exchange to smaller house	3	3	9	15
Mutual Exchange	18	3	1	22
Shop Maisonettes	4	-	-	4
Staff	2	-	-	2
TOTAL	79	35	31	145

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Individual houses represented as unfit
(or purchased in advance of C.P.O.)

Year	1945 1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number	142	49	40	57	119	21	36	28	37	105	97

Houses in Clearance Areas

Title of Area	Date of confirmation by Minister.	No. of unfit houses in area
Dain Street/Oxford Road (no.1)	13.12.59	9
George Street/Peel Street	17.8.60	54
George Street/Wellington Street	22.12.60	60
Queen Street/Wharf Street	11.10.62	56
Old Hall Street	5.9.62	14
Ogden Square No.1	20.5.63	2
Astley Street No.1	25.11.63	24
Globe Square	25.11.63	8
Astley Street No.2	9.4.64	44
Oxford Road No.2	10.9.64	8
Oxford Road No.3	10.9.64	27
Oxford Road No.4	10.9.64	50
Hall Green No.1	27.8.64	7
Hall Green No.2	27.8.64	34
Gaskell Street/Palmer Street	26.8.64	14

SLUT CLEARANCE SUMMARY IS AT 31.42.1964.

Group	Dealt with as individually unfit houses	Houses in Slum Clearance Areas (excluding those previously condemned as individually unfit) In Areas which have been confirmed	In Areas declared but not yet submitted	Total houses dealt with from original slum clearance programme	Number of houses remaining in scheme for action		Total in original slum clearance programme (as amended)
					In 1965	From 1966 Onwards	
A	233	131	2	366	8	-	374
B	131	120	28	279	96	-	375
C	88	69	-	157	-	195	352
D	50	23	-	73	-	103	176
TOTAL	502	343	30	875	104 402	298	1,277
Other houses condemned	75	46	55	176			
			Total dealt with since March, 1955	1,051			

WATER SUPPLIES

I am once again indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1964.

"The Dove Stone reservoir, the construction of which was started in September 1960 is now nearing completion. The main embankment is within 10 feet of finished level and the overflow and control works are 90% complete.

The preservation of amenities around the reservoir is now under consideration by a landscape architect. This work can only be proceeded with on completion of the main contract which it is anticipated will occur some time during the latter part of this year.

The water area has been fortunate in that during the construction of this reservoir no long period of drought has been experienced and it is hoped that the new works will be in commission before any such emergency conditions arise.

1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examination of piped supplies:

<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Samples taken and Result</u>	
Filtered water taken directly after filtration.	15	15 Satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	86	86 Satisfactory
Raw		NIL
Chemical analysis		See report on page 23

3. Plumbo Solvency. Sodium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.
4. No form of contamination has presented itself.
5. Population supplied from public water mains:
 - (a) direct to houses..... 17,320
 - (b) by means of standpipes..... none"

Six tap water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by the Department during the year and all were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes
pH value	7.42
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube - hazen solution p.p.m.Pt	6
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm	0.1
	p.p.m.
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	3.0
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	16.2
Hardness by soap test -	
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	16
Non-carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	16
Total as CaCO ₃	32
Combined Chlorine (Cl ₂)	13.0
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.26
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.003
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.236
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.029
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs at 27°C	0.42
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	16
Total Iron as Fe	-
Manganese as Mn	0.10
Silica (SiO ₂)	8.3
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	0.20
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	1.4
Fluoride as F	0.10
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours	0.24
REPORT Quite satisfactory	

MILK SAMPLES.

The County Medical Officer continues to arrange for the frequent testing of milk samples in this area and the results which are forwarded to me are summarised in the tables below.

TABLE XIV (a)

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Tuberculin tested	37	26	11
Tuberculin tested (Homogenised)	34	34	-
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	87	80	7
Pasteurised	1	1	-
Sterilised	64	64	-

TABLE XIV (b)

Brucella	Total Submitted	Number Brucella Positive
Bulk Samples	21	-
Dealer Samples	4	-
Individual Cow Samples	-	-

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

Twelve samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year, all were placed in Grade 1.

One ice lolly sample was submitted for analysis during the year. This was satisfactory.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 41 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes. Of these 3 failed to reach the required standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, the swimming bath at Astley Grammar School built by the combined efforts of the staff and pupils has opened. Although at present out of doors it is hoped that a building will be erected over it so that the girls may take advantage of the facilities now offered all the year round.

At the time of writing a new modern bath has been opened on Birch Lane thereby providing the inhabitants of the Borough with facilities which were formerly only enjoyed by surrounding towns.

SEWERAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate, and because of this it is not considered necessary to introduce any new schemes at the present time.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-Under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1964 will be found in a later section of this report.

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1964

---oOo---

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Dukinfield.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors within the Borough of Dukinfield.

The environmental health work of the Borough has continued to be carried out by your Inspectors. Housing has been dealt with either as slum clearance areas or as individually unfit houses. The repair of premises has been effected by the use of the Public Health Acts. A survey of the premises within the Borough has been commenced to ascertain the houses to be included in the future slum clearance programme.

A Public Enquiry was held in June for the Oxford Road No.1 Compulsory Purchase Order and this Order was subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The work of cleansing the air of the Borough has continued to be pursued by the inspection of the premises in the next zone and the alteration of the fireplaces in the declared zone. Clean air, with clean food and water, are necessities of life, not luxuries and should be attained regardless of cost.

A quiet environment in which to live seems to be a thing of the past because of the greater amount of noise emanating from vehicles and industry. The changing pattern of industry in this Borough is producing noisier factory processes. Operatives who are employed in these premises - and who produce the noise - seem to have no regard for the welfare of the persons living in close proximity to these works and complaints from noise nuisance are increasing annually.

Inspections under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act have commenced and the problem of this Act has been the spate of Regulations issued which has meant that the shopkeepers and owners of premises as well as inspectors have almost had to be solicitors to know which Regulations to apply within various premises.

I would like to thank the members of the Town Hall Departments and all other Departments outside the Town Hall for their help and co-operation during the year, and in particular the members of my own staff who have worked hard and assiduously to obtain the results we have achieved.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Health Committee for their suggestions and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Public Health

Mortuary	1
Aged persons	4
Water Supply	17
Schools	4
Drainage	303
Public Conveniences	27
Waste Water Closet conversions	395
Plans - inspection of sites	128
Stables and piggeries	3
Farms	2
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	66
Places of entertainment	-
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	44
Shops Act	202
Pet Animals Act	1
Diseases of Animals Act	8
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	24
Noise Abatement Act	23
Factories Acts - factories with power	35
factories without power	3
outworkers	10
workplaces	3
bakehouses	12
Clean Air Act - smoke observations	15
visits for Smoke Control Area	921
miscellaneous visits	15
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	18
Cheshire County Council Act - hairdressers and barbers	6

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	179
Journeys to Laboratory	7

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

Survey and miscellaneous visits	136
General inspections	2

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
Public Health Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	436
Public Health Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Housing Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Housing Act: re-inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Housing Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Housing Act: overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: primary visits							37
Housing survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
Miscellaneous housing visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Demolition sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rent Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	510
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Other Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants, snack bars, hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fishmongers and poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cattle products shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Ice Cream sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous food visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TOTAL VISITS: 4,682

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	567
b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose	446
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	220
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	(i) individually unfit (including those purchased in advance of Compulsory Purchase Orders).....	97
	(ii) in clearance areas	33
b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished	131
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	182
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .	220
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice;	
	(i) by owners	46
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners ..	14

SLUM CLEARANCE

Table XII shows that the work of slum clearance during the year has continued but at a slower pace than formerly. Four areas were inspected and represented to the Council and 97 individually unfit houses were also dealt with, either by the statutory procedure or purchased by agreement. Altogether, this is a lower total of houses condemned than that for 1963.

It is discouraging to see that the large open spaces in the centre of the town, left by earlier slum clearance programmes, are not yet built upon. However, boring operations have now taken place and it is envisaged that the areas will soon be redeveloped. The re-housing of people from the slum clearance areas and individually unfit houses has had to be delayed because of difficulties in building new houses. This is causing some annoyance to those unfortunate people who are living in condemned houses.

HOUSING SURVEY

During the year, your Inspectors undertook a housing survey for the dual purpose of ascertaining those houses suitable for improvement and those which must be included in future slum clearance programmes. This survey is almost completed and a report will be presented to the Council during 1965.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Recent legislation has introduced a better standard for houses in multiple occupation. This legislation was much needed in the larger cities and towns but, fortunately, we have only one house in multiple occupation occupied by immigrants. We had some difficulty and there was some delay before the house was brought up to the standard required and the numbers of occupants reduced, but conditions are now reasonably satisfactory.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

The Council is continuing to offer grants for the improvement of the older type of house with the addition of the five standard amenities (bath, internal WC, wash hand basin, hot water supply and ventilated food store). During 1964, 13 grants were made. This work is dealt with by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. As I have said previously we are undertaking a survey at the present time of all the older houses in the town with a view to finding those suitable for improvement. This report will be presented to the Council and it is hoped that many more houses will be improved in due course.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF HOUSES

If all occupiers are not re-housed quickly from condemned houses, then life for those who remain for any length of time becomes difficult because of vandalism and thefts from the empty houses. The nuisance caused to those remaining occupiers is irritating. Where there is to be some delay in rehousing the other occupants of the row, the Council has had to approve a policy of boarding up condemned and vacant houses. This is causing needless expense and only occurs because of irresponsible persons doing damage. Getting the houses demolished and the sites cleared is another difficulty. There are not many reliable demolition contractors and these are extremely busy. Some demolition contractors do not carry out all the work immediately. After taking the saleable materials from the houses, they partially demolish them and frequently leave the buildings in a dangerous condition. It is a pity that we have no stronger hold over these contractors to expedite the work of completion of the demolition.

NUISANCES

Premises inspected upon complaint of public health nuisances increased during the year. Where nuisances were found to exist, the use of informal action either by personal calls, telephone messages, letters or informal notices resulted in the abatement of most of the nuisances. In some cases, it was necessary to take statutory action but in no instance was it necessary to have recourse to court action. We receive many complaints which refer to private nuisances - we assist in these cases if possible by giving advice to the person concerned as to how to obtain redress elsewhere.

RENT ACT 1957

No Certificates of Disrepair were applied for or issued. It was found that this Act had an effect upon the service of notices under the Public Health Act. Some landlords were threatening tenants with eviction if a Notice was received in respect of a decontrolled house and the Inspectors now warn tenants of this possible effect before a notice is served. New legislation during 1965 will probably protect these tenants from the threat of eviction.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS

During the year the work of altering the waste water closets of the town to the fresh water carriage system has been carried out mainly by using the compulsory powers under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and 122 were converted in this manner. Thirtytwo were converted by owners privately.

The conversion of the remainder of these waste water closets will be completed in 1965, with the exception of those in slum clearance areas.

Year	Number of waste water closets converted.	
	By private owners	By local authority.
1955	15	
1956	18	
1957	42	
1958	42	
1959	66	
1960	91	
1961	40	
1962	47	6
1963	16	123
1964	32	122

EARTH AND PAIL CLOSETS

Although the Council offered a grant of £20 towards the conversion of earth and pail closets, no one has yet taken up this offer. A number of letters have been sent to the owners of the properties concerned and there is a possibility that in the near future, one earth closet will be converted to the fresh water carriage system.

DRAINAGE

The Department has one drainman/rodent operator who drives the van which is a great asset to the Department. This employee's duties consist of cleansing the public conveniences, releasing blocked house drains, disinfestation and disinfection of premises and the cleansing of the public mortuary.

The policy of the Department, when blocked house gullies, drains and water closets are reported, is for the drainman/rodent operator to try to release the blockage by plunging it. This is a free service. However, if the drains cannot be released by plunging, notices are served under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts on the owners to open, cleanse and repair the drain where necessary.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The disinfestation and disinfection of house property is given as a free service, but a charge is made for business premises. It would appear that there has been an increase in the number of verminous premises dealt with, but we find that vermin can still be controlled by the use of D.D.T., Garmexane, L.V.D., and Pybuthrin, if these preparations are used on an interchangeable system. The mist-producing apparatus has proved highly successful for disinfestation purposes.

We had a very heavy infestation of cockroaches in 2 houses in the town and only after repeated and concentrated efforts by the drainman/rodent operator was the infestation reduced and finally eliminated. In one house, the cockroaches had gained such a hold that they had penetrated into the brickwork around the fireplace and under the floor boards.

Two families had to be taken to the Monsall Disinfestation Station during the year because they were infested with lice.

Disinfectant and D.D.T. preparations are sold at a nominal cost at the office but old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free, upon the production of pension books.

Number of rooms disinfected - infectious diseases	25
Number of rooms disinfested - verminous premises	68
Number of blocked house WCs released	434
Number of blocked house gullies released	535
Number of blocked house drains released	972

CLEAN AIR.

During the year, the Clarendon Fields Smoke Control Order was brought into operation and a considerable amount of extra work was necessary because of the change in Government policy due to the shortage of soft coke. The Department also had to undertake all the work of obtaining prices etc., for the local authority owned houses included in the area as at the time the Order became operative, there was no technical staff available in the Housing Department. This additional work threw a heavy strain on your staff at a time when our commitment in other directions was also particularly heavy. The alterations to certain houses involved more work than was originally estimated due to defective hearth construction at the time the houses were erected. This was particularly the case in those local authority owned houses included in the area of the Order. It is pleasing to report that, by the end of the year, only one householder had not converted his appliances.

I feel that the wider choice of appliances now available to the householder has enabled the individual to have what he wants in his own house and improved his living conditions, besides bringing about cleaner air in the town,

The piped fuel supplies and the closed stoves seem to be gaining the ascendancy over the more traditional fuels and open fires, not only in smoke control areas but in other parts of the town as well and it is pleasing to see this happening before smoke control orders are made. I only wish the Government would give grants towards the installation of approved appliances whether or not the premises are in the area of a Smoke Control Order.

A number of informal notices had to be served regarding the burning of materials on open sites in the town. These had some effect but in future it may be necessary to prosecute the offenders.

The calculation of chimney heights for new buildings causes quite a lot of work in the Department from time to time as does also the perusal of specifications for new furnaces, etc.

One firm of fuel merchants in the town is now purchasing old automatic stoking machinery from closed cotton mills. After overhaul, these are being sold to the firms who purchase fuel from them which is materially assisting in cleaner air in this district.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Operative Date	Houses in Area at Date of Declaration	Acreage
Yew Tree Lane (No.1)	14.11.60	1.9.61	—*	41.06
Matley (No.2)	14.8.61	1.7.62	4*	8.575
Sandy Lane (No.3)	14.8.61	1.7.62	—*	3.85
Clarendon Fields (No.4)	12.11.62	1.7.64	240	42.71
Hough Hill (No.5)	12.11.62	1.10.63	29*	562.21
Nicholson Square (No.6)	in course of inspection			42.93
Dewsnap (No.7)	in course of inspection			284.51

* Development Areas

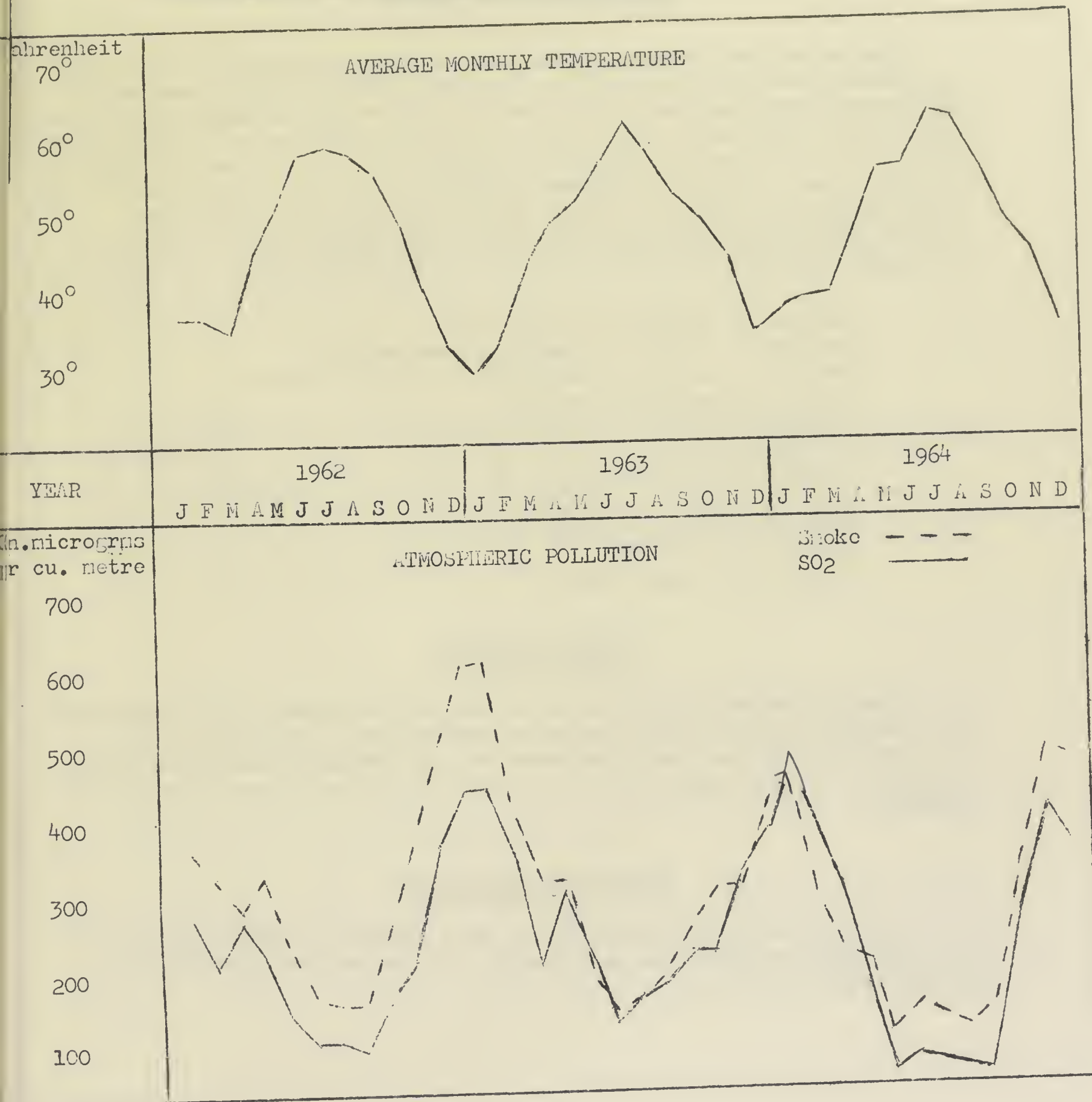
The industrial concerns in the town have made a major contribution to cleaner air by the work they have done to the boiler plants they use. After a lot of hard work by this department's staff and the firms' engineers and managers, most of the old factory plants have been modernised to burn fuel smokelessly.

These are the figures for the major factories in the town.

FUEL USED	METHOD OF STOKING	
	Hand	Automatic
OIL	—	14
COKE	19	—
COAL	2	5
ELECTRIC	—	6
GAS	—	4
WOOD	2	—
ELECTRIC/OIL	—	2

The graph on the following page shows how atmospheric pollution increases when cold and inclement weather increases the use of domestic fires.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERATURE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The Department is responsible for the administration of a large part of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Regulations made thereunder. The food premises in the town mainly consist of grocers, greengrocers, butchers and various bakehouses, etc. There is only one premises in the town which deals with mass manufacture of food and there is one pre packing factory. We have 2 large grocery warehouses in the area. Routine inspections of the premises were carried out. Twelve informal notices were served for various defects, and 33 informal notices were complied with. Details of the type of defects found are given in the Schedule below.

Defects to sanitary accommodation	4
Absence of notices in sanitary accommodation	7
Provision, repair or renewal of wash hand basin	1
Lack of cleanliness generally	4
Unsuitable state of floors, walls	3
No first aid box	2
Cleanliness of yard area	3
General repair of premises	1
Lack of suitable ventilation	1
Inadequate drainage	1
Lack of hot water supply	1

SCHOOL CANTEENS

During the year, inspections of the school canteens have been made and the high standard which has been manifest over the recent years continues to be maintained. The canteens are fumigated during the school holidays with Gammexane smokers to reduce the fly and insect pests to a minimum.

TRAVELLING SALES VANS

Those vans which operate in the town selling various items of food are inspected regularly and in 2 cases, notices had to be served for defects under the Act.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Two former cinemas were re-opened as Bingo Halls. Two notices were served to ensure compliance with the above Act. Both notices required work to the sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities.

FACTORY CANTEENS

These have been considerably reduced in number. The standard generally is not as high as that of the school canteens but the management and workers maintain a high standard of hygiene on these premises and produce a nutritious meal at a reasonable price.

ICE CREAM

Seventy four premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. Only wrapped ice cream is sold in the shops and some premises make their own ice lollies. Electrically operated refrigerated storage cabinets are all maintained in a satisfactory state. Inspections were carried out of the travelling sales vans operating in the town and at all times they were found to be maintained to the standard laid down in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

LICENSED PREMISES

Routine inspections were made in 1964 and generally, the public houses in the town have been kept in a clean and satisfactory condition but it alarms one to think that there are still one or two licensed premises in the town where only the bare necessities of sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities are provided. As I pointed out in my last report, it seems ridiculous in this day and age that sanitary accommodation is provided across the yard.

However, I must compliment the Breweries in certain cases for the improvements they have carried out in many of their premises. I feel sure the improvements which have been made to the sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities are fully appreciated by their clientele. During the year, 3 informal notices were served and 8 informal notices were complied with.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

There are 2 licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough, both of which are kept in a very clean condition and every facility is given at both premises for your inspectors to carry out meat inspection duties. The owners of both slaughterhouses have enabled us to assist in the training of pupil public health inspectors from other authorities. Six pupils come to us for training in meat inspection and I must thank the slaughterhouse owners for their assistance. One pupil passed his examination during the year.

The Meat Inspection Regulations which came into force in 1963 entailed more work for the inspectors at the slaughterhouses as meat has now to be marked with an identifying mark after it has been inspected. This is helpful, as if any doubt arises as to the condition of the meat, the identifying mark enables a check to be made with the slaughterhouse concerned.

The regulations also empowered local authorities to charge for the services of the Meat and Other Foods Inspectors. The Regulations also mean that one inspector in turn, has to undertake Sunday duty at the slaughterhouse but he has a day off in lieu the following week. Now that we have regular hours of slaughter laid down slaughtering hours cannot be altered unless 24 hours' notice is given.

During the year, 510 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection. In addition to the usual Sunday duty, overtime has sometimes had to be worked by the Inspectors.

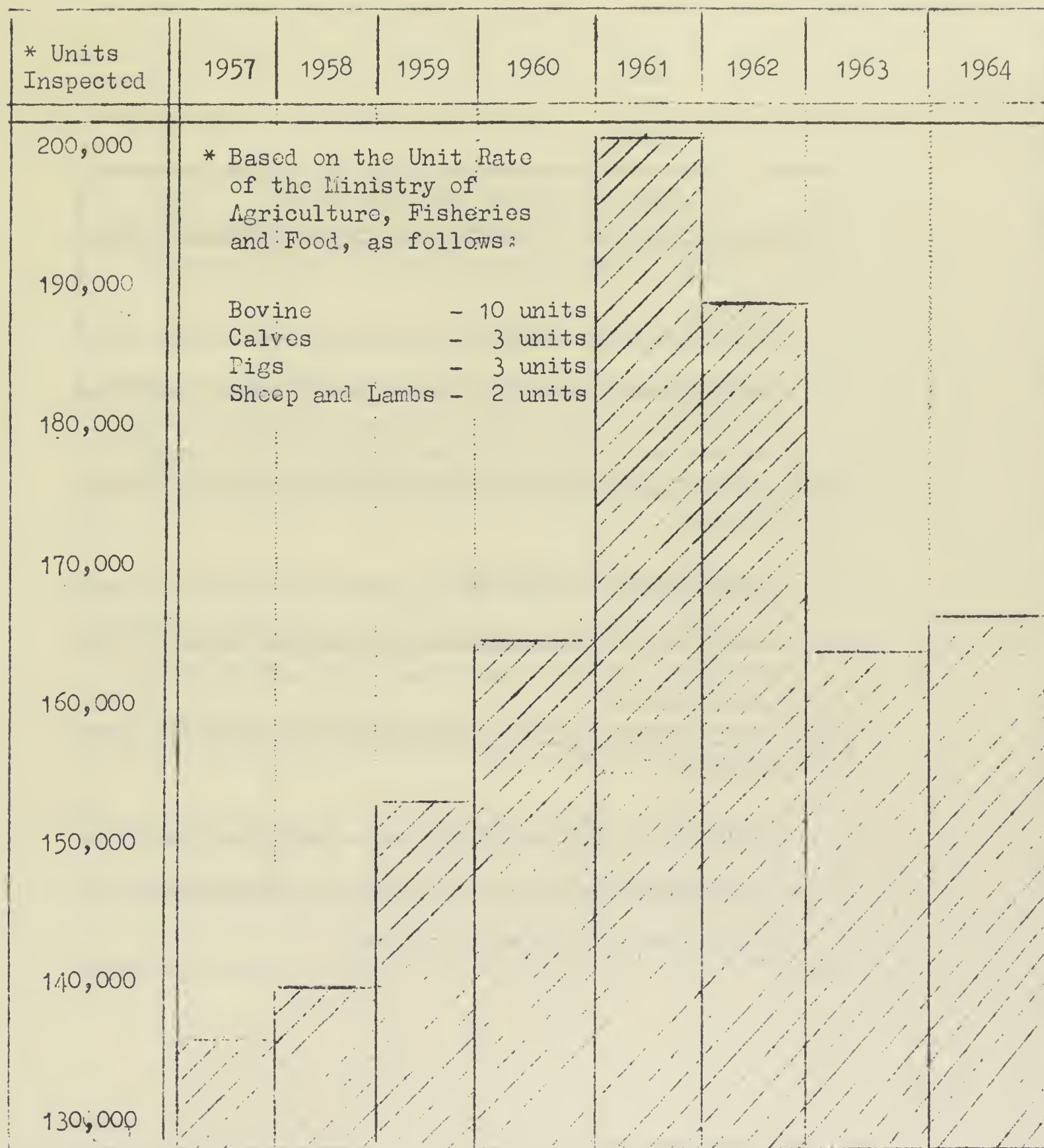
There was an increase in Cysticercosis Bovis but the number of carcasses which required refrigeration decreased, due to the fact that the cysts were degenerate.

I feel I should express my thanks to the staff of the Pathological Laboratory at Ashton General Hospital and in particular to Dr. Jackson, for the work done for us on the identification of some of the more puzzling conditions we have found during meat inspection duties at the slaughterhouses. These specimens must have caused some work to the Laboratory Staff and I want to say how much the meat inspectors have appreciated this help.

Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Seventeen slaughtermen applied for the renewal of their licences. Several apprentices are in training at the slaughterhouses.

MEAT INSPECTION



MEAT INSPECTIONCarcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Shoep and Lambs	Pigs
6,104	1,946	17	39,091	3,050
-	4	-	1.11	.1
541	1,032	-	1,714	243
8.86	53.03	-	4.4	8.00
-	-	-	-	-
9	1	-	-	58
0.14	0.05	-	-	1.9
20	2	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (CONT'D)

Condemnation of tinned and other unsound foods.

Inspection of canned and other foods is carried out by the Department's staff, which takes up a considerable amount of time mostly at the premises occupied by the large wholesalers in the town especially since one of them came into full operation during the year.

The Aberdeen typhoid outbreak resulted in the Minister of Health issuing instructions regarding the 6lb. cans which were suspect as they came from the plant concerned in Argentina. Your Inspectors visited every food shop in the town, and all the canteens, to find out whether any of these tins were held in Dukinfield. The wholesalers had several of the cans and to date, these are still being withheld from sale as the Minister of Health has given no instructions as to their disposal. None of the smaller premises or canteens had any of the tins.

Generally speaking, food which is condemned by us is sent to the Tip where it is buried under at least 6 feet of refuse.

Tinned meat	..	..	..	..	..	410 tins
Tinned fruit	..	..	..	..	..	607 tins
Tinned vegetables	.	..	..	..	..	353 tins
Tinned fish	..	..	..	..	..	14 tins
Tinned soups	..	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Tinned milk	..	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Bacon and ham	.	..	..	..	..	270 lbs.
Mincemeat	.	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Appended is a list of shops in the Borough. During the year most of them were visited. Four notices were served.

Grocers and general mixed	85
Cattle products	2
Bakers and confectioners	18
Butchers and Pork butchers	17
Greengrocers	12
Greengrocers/flowerists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	3
Fishmongers.. .. .	2
Fish friers	15
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	11
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists.	5
Snack bars and cafes	3
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods	13
Drapers and outfitters	15
Hairdressers	20
Boot and shoe repairers	6
Furniture, furnishings, secondhand goods etc.. ..	6
Florists	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs.	11
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers' and decorators' requisites	21
Coal, travel and other agencies	8
Other shops	26
TOTAL:	304

Your inspectors have again enforced the provisions of the Shops Act, but it has not been necessary to take legal action against any shop keepers. Only informal action has been necessary to warn people about Sunday trading and this has usually had the desired effect.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES

The following are extracts from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council.

"It will be observed that three complaints have been received from private purchasers during the period, one which resulted in legal proceedings, one in which the manufacturer was cautioned and one in which no action was taken due to insufficient evidence."

Particulars of samples not up to standard during
the year ended 31st December, 1964

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Corned Beef	Containing foreign matter consisting of fragments of a fly. The fly was embedded in the meat and had been sliced with it.	Prosecuted Dukinfield Court 16.4.64. Absolute discharge. £9.4s.0d. Cost
Milk (from householder)	Foreign body in sterilised milk.	Complaint investigated and no action taken. Insufficient evidence.
Loaf (from housewife)	Loaf containing part of a cigarette.	Manufacturer cautioned.

Samplons submitted to the Public Analyst	Number taken	Reported against
Apples	1	
Bisk Slimasoup (Tomato)	1	
Boldo Slimming tablets	1	
Cakes (cream oysters)	1	
Carrots	1	
Cauliflower	1	
Cheese, Cheshire	1	
Cider	1	
Cider, extra sweet	1	
Codeine linctus	1	
Corned Beef	3	1
Disprin	1	
Jam	1	
Lard	1	
Liquid Paraffin	1	
Margarine	1	
Milk	41	
Oatmeal, fine	1	
Peas, processed	1	
Pears	1	
Pears in syrup	1	
Rum	1	
Sulphur ointment B.P.	1	
Surgical Spirit B.P.C.		
Formula 2.	1	
Sweets: Blackpool Lollipops	1	
Butter Mintoos	1	
Chocolate Liquers	1	
Milk Chocolate	1	
Real liqueurs Rum		
Truffles	1	
Tangerines	1	
Wheat Flakes, Starch Reduced	1	
Total	73	1

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There are no licensed sites in the Borough. We again experienced the parking of caravans on vacant sites in the town. These caravans were occupied as usual by itinerant scrap metal dealers who caused a nuisance to adjoining properties while they were on the site and who left the sites in a deplorable condition. On one occasion when asked to move on, they became offensive, threatened violence and the police had to intervene.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

During the year, the Department has again been called upon to undertake the cleansing of houses kept by old people, who are very often found to be physically incapable of keeping themselves and their premises clean. Efforts were continued during the year to form a Council of Social Service and it appears that some kind of voluntary Committee may be formed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It is the local authority's responsibility to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in their area where it appears that no other person or organisation will do so. We have not had to undertake this task during the year but on one occasion we had to write to the relatives to ask them to make the necessary funeral arrangements, since it appeared they were unwilling to do so. It is sometimes quite difficult to locate relatives in these cases.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1948

Section 148

Hairdressers' and barbers' premises were inspected by your Inspectors to ascertain that the requirements of the Byelaws were enforced. In certain cases, informal notices were served and the majority of these have been complied with. Twentyone premises are registered. The Byelaws were made to ensure adequate maintenance and cleanliness etc. of hairdressers' and barbers' establishments. The main items on the notices were sterilisation of brushes and combs, and adequate ventilation.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The number of visits in connection with noise nuisance has increased during the year - a sign that people are becoming more noise conscious. Noise from industry is becoming a greater nuisance to the inhabitants of this town due to the alterations in the type of work carried out. We have now several factories, working day and night on sheet metal work of various types and consequently, this is creating a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding areas. The staff of these premises fail to realise the seriousness of the noise nuisance for other people and consequently, they ignore notices to keep doors closed and to reduce the noise as much as possible.

Visits and informal action have resolved most of these nuisances but I feel that at some future time, legal action will have to be taken against the remainder to bring the situation under better control.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors inspected all petroleum installations. New installations were inspected in company with the local Fire Prevention Officer. In no case was it necessary to take legal action but 17 informal notices were served and 12 informal notices were complied with.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The local authority's duties under the Factories Acts were carried out by your Public Health Inspectors. There is now only one cotton mill in the town and the following list shows how diverse are the existing industries.

Engineering and boiler making	Sheet metal
Wagon repairing	Cotton and textiles
Garages, motor repairs etc.	Plastics
Printing	Insulation
Carpot fitters	Rope manufacturing
Wood turners	Handbag manufacturing
Slaughterhouses	Footwear manufacture

There were a few contraventions of the Act, but all of minor character.

There are plenty of sites in the town where new premises could be built and new industries sited. There will shortly be a large site in the Globe Square area which is ideally sited for industrial purposes.

There are 7 outworkers' premises in the Borough. These were inspected and all were satisfactory.

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - Nil
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Authority	14	6		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	115	45		
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	3	1	

Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	to HMI	by HMI
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Inadequate ventilation				
Ineffective drainage of floor				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) <u>insufficient</u>	1	2		
(b) <u>unsuitable or defective</u>	4	11		3
(c) not separate for sexes				
Other offences				
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Two premises were licensed during the year, after inspections had been carried out.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order 1938

No case of Anthrax or suspected Anthrax was reported during the year.

Swine Fever Order 1963

During the latter part of the year, Dukinfield was included in an Infected Area and this necessitated the issue of licences. During the year the Divisional Veterinary Officer served Form A on a Dukinfield pigkeeper in respect of his premises.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order

Dukinfield was not included in any Infected Areas during the year.

Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order 1956

Dukinfield and the surrounding districts were included in an Infected Area; the restrictions lasted for just over one month.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957

Thirty one sterilising plants are licensed under this Order. Only small amounts of kitchen waste are treated as most of the plants are owned by small stockkeepers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Rodent Control.

A regular inspection of the district is made by the rodent operator employed by the local authority and treatment is given where necessary. Business premises are charged for the service but dwellinghouses are treated free of charge.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year, although several notices for defective drains had to be served as it was found in recurring cases of rodent infestation that the drain generally proved to be defective when smoke tested.

Two sewer treatments are carried out annually. These treatments are done by the authority's rodent operator with the assistance of a labourer from another Department. Some of the sewers in the town were treated with fluoracetamide and there were very few complaints of rodent infestation from domestic premises in the area where the preparation was used.

The River Banks are done jointly by the three Rodent Operators from Dukinfield, Ashton and Audenshaw.

Type of property	Total number of properties		
	in area 31.12.64	Inspected	Found to be in- fested and treated by Local Authority
Local Authority	9	9	9
Dwellinghouses	6030	32	115
Agricultural	11	2	-
Others	1390	259	17
Total	7440	302	141

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act came into force during the year. Its provisions are designed to bring offices, shops and railway premises into line or, in some cases, slightly in advance of the provisions of the Factories Act. The Factory Inspector administers this Act so far as local authority offices and premises, government offices and factory offices are concerned and we enforce it, generally speaking, in the majority of other premises. After numerous meetings between the local Factory Inspectors and the local Public Health Inspectors to arrive at common standards and to avoid duplication of visits in certain cases because of the nature of the factories and office layouts, inspections were commenced and notices served for defects.

It is hoped to visit all premises during 1965 and several notices have already been served, mostly relating to first aid boxes, sanitary accommodation, lighting of staircases, etc. It will be quite some time before this work is completed because of the large number of premises in the town which are covered by this Act. Dangerous machinery is an aspect of this Act and as your Inspectors do not normally cover this type of thing, quite a lot of study has been necessary in order that we may correct and advise on the equipment used in these premises.

We were not able to undertake much work in this connection because of slum clearance and smoke control duties.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A. Registrations and general inspections			
Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	16	16	-
Retail shops	44	44	2
Wholesale shops and warehouses	4	4	-
Catering establishments open to the public: canteens	20	20	-
Fuel storage depots	1	1	-
Total	85	85	2

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises: 136

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.		
Class of workplace		Number of persons employed.
Offices		100
Retail shops		102
Wholesale departments, warehouses		55
Catering establishments open to the public		85
Canteens		1
Fuel storage depots		1
Males: 198	Females: 146	Total 344

D. Exemptions - NIL

F. Inspectors	
No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act...	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ...	None

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON		
1630	1631	1632
1633	1634	1635
1636	1637	1638
1639	1640	1641
1642	1643	1644
1645	1646	1647
1648	1649	1650
1651	1652	1653
1654	1655	1656
1657	1658	1659
1660	1661	1662
1663	1664	1665
1666	1667	1668
1669	1670	1671
1672	1673	1674
1675	1676	1677
1678	1679	1680
1681	1682	1683
1684	1685	1686
1687	1688	1689
1690	1691	1692
1693	1694	1695
1696	1697	1698
1699	1700	1701
1702	1703	1704
1705	1706	1707
1708	1709	1710
1711	1712	1713
1714	1715	1716
1717	1718	1719
1720	1721	1722
1723	1724	1725
1726	1727	1728
1729	1730	1731
1732	1733	1734
1735	1736	1737
1738	1739	1740
1741	1742	1743
1744	1745	1746
1747	1748	1749
1750	1751	1752
1753	1754	1755
1756	1757	1758
1759	1760	1761
1762	1763	1764
1765	1766	1767
1768	1769	1770
1771	1772	1773
1774	1775	1776
1777	1778	1779
1780	1781	1782
1783	1784	1785
1786	1787	1788
1789	1790	1791
1792	1793	1794
1795	1796	1797
1798	1799	1800
1801	1802	1803
1804	1805	1806
1807	1808	1809
1810	1811	1812
1813	1814	1815
1816	1817	1818
1819	1820	1821
1822	1823	1824
1825	1826	1827
1828	1829	1830
1831	1832	1833
1834	1835	1836
1837	1838	1839
1840	1841	1842
1843	1844	1845
1846	1847	1848
1849	1850	1851
1852	1853	1854
1855	1856	1857
1858	1859	1860
1861	1862	1863
1864	1865	1866
1867	1868	1869
1870	1871	1872
1873	1874	1875
1876	1877	1878
1879	1880	1881
1882	1883	1884
1885	1886	1887
1888	1889	1890
1891	1892	1893
1894	1895	1896
1897	1898	1899
1900	1901	1902
1903	1904	1905
1906	1907	1908
1909	1910	1911
1912	1913	1914
1915	1916	1917
1918	1919	1920
1921	1922	1923
1924	1925	1926
1927	1928	1929
1930	1931	1932
1933	1934	1935
1936	1937	1938
1939	1940	1941
1942	1943	1944
1945	1946	1947
1948	1949	1950
1951	1952	1953
1954	1955	1956
1957	1958	1959
1960	1961	1962
1963	1964	1965
1966	1967	1968
1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974
1975	1976	1977
1978	1979	1980
1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986
1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992
1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998
1999	2000	2001
2002	2003	2004
2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016
2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022
2023	2024	2025

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse has varied from a weekly to a nine-day collection according to the time of the year. Holidays and inclement weather are the major causes of delay but the 42-hour week and the extra 3 days' holiday granted to men with 10 years' service has not militated in favour of a regular collection. Although extra staff is occasionally obtained from the Employment Exchange, these men do not know the rounds nor the position of the bins and, therefore, they are not able to help a great deal.

For several weeks towards the end of the year, twelve householders experimented with the paper sack method of collection. This system is easier for the men to operate but difficulty was experienced because the stands were easily knocked down or blown over. The Cleansing Committee decided against this method of refuse collection for the present time but I feel that, in future, either this method or one using a lighter type of bin (e.g. of plastic or rubber), will have to be brought into use. With the changing composition of refuse, it invariably happens that the weight of the bin is greater than the weight of the refuse it contains.

Discussions are taking place with the men about the introduction of a bin bonus scheme and it is hoped that 1965 will see this scheme in operation.

In view of my remarks in previous reports regarding the design and layout of houses, discussions have taken place with some builders and architects when plans have been submitted. This has led to better siting of the bin stands and a shorter carry for the men.

Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the Department had the following vehicles in service:-

Vehicle	Type of Vehicle	Capacity	Date Purchased and cost	Depreciation year
JVU 278	Karrier CK3 refuse collection vehicle	10 cubic yards	January 1949 £900	1959
PVR 988	Karrier "Bantam" refuse collection vehicle	8 cubic yards	February 1955 £1,080	1965
GKN 1372	Bristol 25 "Tipmaster" Angledozer	-	November 1957 £1,447	1962
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1968
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1970
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967

The Council has altered its policy and is now reducing the life of the cleansing vehicles to an 8-year period. The present day vehicle is not specially built for cleansing work but is a commercial chassis with a cleansing body placed on it. Consequently, vehicle cabs, engines and chassis are not made to stand the wear and tear that refuse collection vehicles have to sustain when going at a very low speed along, very often, unmade roads and the uneven surface of the Tip. Tyres cost the Department a terrific amount of money as the vehicles have to keep in to the side, on the very narrow streets, to allow other vehicles to pass, which causes wear to the side of the tyres.

The loads of refuse collected were as follows:

House refuse	.. .. .	3,152
Pails	.. .. .	49
Salvage and trade refuse	..	385

Provision of dustbins

From April 1st, 1959, refuse bins have been supplied by the Council as replacement of the existing domestic bins, as a charge against the General Rate Fund. During the year, 188 bins were issued by the Department, 174 to householders and 14 to business firms and other organisations. The bins bought by the Department are stamped with the Corporation's initials and the date of purchase to make it easier to trace missing and stolen bins. Purchase Tax is still levied on refuse bins and this seems an unfair burden on the householders and ratepayers.

Privy Closet

There is still one privy closet in the area and this is emptied as and when required.

Pail Closets

There are 10 pail closets in the Borough, all in the Matley area. These are emptied weekly by a vehicle and men who must be sent specially to do this unwholesome task. The Council will make a grant of £20 towards the cost of conversion of this type of closet in an attempt to get owners to abolish them. When all the waste water closets in the town have been converted, I hope to undertake a survey of premises where there are pail closets, to find out whether small sewage disposal plants could be built, to serve a number of premises, so that the occupiers can have fresh water closets and modern sanitary facilities.

Refuse Disposal

Tipping during the year has been mainly carried out on the land that now forms part of the back gardens of houses in Salisbury Drive. It is interesting to note that, although we were tipping in water and people were living in the houses at the time, no complaints were received about any nuisance being caused and this reflects great credit on your Tip Attendant. Tipping took place also on land belonging to Messrs. Robinson and Kershaw Limited at Wellbridge Road and we began to fill in a canal arm. This work is still proceeding and the land is being raised to the level of the road. Finding adequate tip cover is still a problem which is affecting the work of controlled tipping. In the case of the land at Salisbury Drive, the final covering of at least 9 inches of soil was provided by the Whelmar Company, (who built the houses). The gardens are now satisfactorily growing plants, etc.

The mechanical shovel again proved its worth during the year and there were no fires on the Dunkirk Lane Tip where controlled tipping is in operation. Covering material is dug from old tip surfaces and transferred to the new tipping areas.

We have had further discussions with Ashton under Lyne and Stalybridge about the joint incineration scheme but nothing concrete has been decided nor will any decision be made in view of the pending local government re-organisation.

Salvage

The comparative tonnage and prices of materials salvaged during the last two years are as follows:

	Year ending 31. 3.1965			Year ending 31.3.1964		
	t.	c.	q.lbs.	t.	c.	q.lbs.
Waste paper	146.	0.	0. 0.	1,018.	8.	0
Kitchen waste	15.19.	0.	0	83.16.	1	
Metals	.. 7.	1.17		48.	0.	3
Textiles	- 6.	3. 0		5.	8.	0

Waste Paper

An increase in the price for the sale of waste paper was obtained during the year. The Government's economic policy has created a demand from the mills for more waste paper. People once felt the need to keep paper separate from other refuse but this urgency has largely disappeared and more and more waste paper is mingled with the ordinary refuse and is lost to the board mills.

Kitchen waste

This service is still being maintained. The amount received is more than last year. This swill is sold to a local pigkeeper who boils it as required by the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order before feeding it to his pigs.

Scrap metal

The amount of cash received from the sale of scrap metal has increased although the actual weight has decreased. Because of the additional use of plastics I feel that there will be less scrap metal in the refuse collected as time goes on.

Textiles

The sale of textiles has increased but this is always a variable factor.

Salvage Bonus Scheme

The amount paid out in the salvage bonus has fallen this year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus Paid</u>		
	£.	s.	d.
1956	325.	5.	8.
1957	326.	11.	5.
1958	255.	7.	1
1959	205.	0.	0
1960	211.	15.	9
1961	201.	15.	9
1962	265.	3.	8
1963	242.	12.	3
1964	227.	0.	10

Trade Refuse Disposal

During the year, restriction on the tipping of trade refuse at Dunkirk Lane Tip has been maintained but a trade refuse collection service is given to certain premises in the town to assist in the disposal of trade refuse. A charge must be made for a trade refuse collection service and as the number of smaller factories increases, this service will be in greater demand and may ultimately have to be re-organised to allow for the larger quantities of trade refuse now being collected.

Collection of furniture

The collection of unwanted furniture has continued. This is a growing problem. Slum clearance and re-housing encourages people to buy new furniture so more and more people ask for old and unwanted furniture to be removed.

STAFF

The number of days lost due to sickness during the year has risen but, in view of the fact that almost all the staff are above the middle age limit, this is to be expected. The loss of time due to major illness necessitating a long period off work has dropped, but a number of men seem to suffer a fortnight's sickness each year which seems amazing to me.

Year	Number of employees		Number of days lost	Cost
	in Dept.	off sick		
1957/58	25	14	228	£175
1958/59	25	13	228	£138
1959/60	25	14	296	£383
1960/61	25	16	295	£380
1961/62	27	19	570	£791
1962/63	27	16	255	£385
1963/64	27	13	210	£310
1964/65	26	11	256	£404

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
Stamford Street,
Stalybridge.

<u>Divisional Medical Officer</u>	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Clerk to the Committee</u>	- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
<u>Assistant County Medical Officer</u>	- J. B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Chief Clerk</u>	- A. Clough, A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.
<u>Clerical Assistants</u>	- P.R.Radcliffe, Misses J. Norton, K. Sellars, J. W. Greenwood, Mrs. J. Addy, Mrs. E. Brooks.

<u>Health Visitors</u>	(Stalybridge)	- Miss D. P. Flint (resigned Feb.) Miss M. E. Mackenzie Miss S. E. Howarth Mrs. M. P. Potts (appointed June)
	(Dukinfield)	- Miss W. E. Beresford Miss C. Hellings Mrs. M. Knowles
<u>District Nurses</u>	(Stalybridge)	- Miss E. Ramsden Miss D. H. Garner (transferred Sept.) Mrs. A. R. Porter Mrs. K. Gregson (appointed June) Mr. J. E. Billings
	(Dukinfield)	- Miss E. Ambler Miss O. Morton
<u>Midwives</u>	(Stalybridge)	- Miss N. Robinson (retired Dec.) Miss H. Sowerbutts Mrs. J. Evans
	(Dukinfield)	- Miss L. Bradley Miss L. O'Hara

<u>Senior Mental Welfare Officer</u>	- G. E. Lanceley
<u>Physiotherapist</u>	- Mrs. R. White
<u>Home Help Supervisor</u>	- Mrs. F. Dobson
<u>Dental Surgeons</u>	- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D. G. J. Hartley, L.D.S. R. S. Wood, L.D.S.
<u>Specialists</u>	
<u>Ophthalmic Surgeon</u>	- F. W. C. Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Orthopaedic Surgeon</u>	- V. H. Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
<u>Gynaecologist</u> - Stalybridge	- W.E.C.Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
<u>Tuberculosis Physician</u>	- P. B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.
<u>Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon</u>	- O.T.Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Consultant Child Psychiatrist</u>	- M. Rogers, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.M.
<u>General Practitioners attending Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a sessional basis</u>	- M. D. Hillel, M.B., B.S. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. - A. Ketchin, M.B., Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :-

<u>Dukinfield</u>	-	King Street, Dukinfield.
<u>Stalybridge</u>	-	Stamford Street, Stalybridge
	-	Milton Avenue, Millbrook

Sessions are held as follows :-

<u>King Street</u>	-	Wednesday and Thursday afternoons
<u>Millbrook</u>	-	Monday afternoon
<u>Health Centre</u>	-	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

The total number of new cases attending at the Centre was 252, an increase on the previous years' figures. In all some 3,730 attendances were made, again a slight increase on the attendances during 1963. This is gratifying in view of the gradual fall over the previous year. As before the sessions were conducted one day each week by the General Practitioners and one day each week by myself. This is, I think, a good arrangement as it brings the Health Visitors into contact with the Practitioners and at the same time allows the doctors to play their part in this type of preventive work. As in the past, the clinics were supported by the specialist services about which there are more details later in the report.

There were no staff changes to report.

Health Centre, Stalybridge

The move to the new building took place during the early part of the year. While the new rooms were modern and clean and designed for the work we do we were nevertheless a little sad to leave a building which has functioned so well since 1935. Although the ground floor at the Mechanics' Institute was adapted for our needs, the accommodation proved to be adequate, large and very convenient and our first impression in the new building was like forcing a size three shoe onto a size eight foot. However, we quickly settled down and we now appreciate the advantages of modern amenities in a building in which it is possible to house all the services connected with health. The general public also have appreciated the change as is demonstrated by the marked increase in attendances in 1964. In all there were 229 new cases and 3,154 visits were made to the child welfare clinics.

During the year we lost the services of Miss D. P. Flint to another nearby authority and it was some time before she was replaced by Mrs. M. P. Potts.

Millbrook

As with Dukinfield and Stalybridge Clinics, the number of attendances increased from 885 in 1963 to 1,217. This is more than pleasing when it is realised that the number of cases was almost the same in the two years.

During the latter part of the year the Committee agreed to conduct a child welfare clinic on Wednesdays for a trial period but the attendances proved to be so small as to make the project uneconomical. The clinics have therefore been discontinued.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

As mentioned earlier the year was unique because of our move to new premises in Stamford Street. While we are still suffering from minor teething troubles in connection with the building itself (for example we are still lacking the necessary signs outside the building) the staff has quickly settled down in well high ideal conditions. As a result our sense of frustration has disappeared, the quality of work has I think improved, and we are no longer fighting a losing battle against both the elements and the discomfort brought about by the crumbling fabric of an old and outworn building.

Apart from improved working conditions the advantages created by the whole of the County and District health services being under one roof have proved to be to the benefit of all. There is now a far greater economy of time and effort as a result of this proximity of services and I feel there has been created a team spirit which augurs well for the future.

The official opening by Sir George Godber in July was a pleasant occasion probably not so well attended as one would have liked in view of the importance of the occasion and the status of the opener but one had the impression that there was a far greater unity between the local medical services as a result than is evident from the national unrest which is evident today.

There were no general office staff changes during the year - I consider we are lucky in this Division to have maintained basically the same staff for many years - in fact the senior staff is still the same as it was when the divisional scheme was inaugurated in 1948, a record which I am sure few divisions can boast.

Births

In 1964 there were 645 births notified compared with 648 in 1963. Of these 645, 10 were stillbirths. The number of births taking place in hospital or maternity homes fell to 50%. This means a greater strain on the domiciliary midwifery service which is also dealing to a greater degree with early discharges from hospital.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	633	635
stillbirths.....	15	10
Total No. transfers into the division.....	141	114
Total No. of children attending for first time 0-1 year.....	504	548
Total No. of attendances..... 0-1 year.....	5202	5678
Total No. of attendances..... 1-2 years....	1006	1222
Total No. of attendances..... 2-5 years....	895	901
Total No. of visits to new births.....	604	614
Total No. of secondary visits.....	8201	7289
Total No. of other visits.....	1309	1714

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B
New cases	52	57	20	66	77	17	59	64	16	52	54	14
Total 0-1 yr.	425	554	247	603	670	221	562	776	201	566	634	219
attend- 1-2 "	112	127	57	144	119	77	103	127	50	115	147	44
ances 2-5 "	38	131	24	58	125	22	49	138	22	79	182	33

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B.

	<u>DUKINFIELD</u>						<u>STALYBRIDGE</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962	1964	1963	1962
Gen. Hospital	145	127	140	3	9	2	168	183	162	6	3	11
Other Mater-nity homes & hospitals	23	27	39	-	1	1	48	60	74	-	2	-
Domiciliary confinement	114	99	98	-	-	-	137	137	157	1	-	1
Total	282	253	277	3	10	3	353	380	393	7	5	12

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

These clinics are still very poorly attended and there was a further decline both in new cases and attendances to 24 and 102. Towards the end of the year serious thought was given to their cancellation and although it was decided to persevere for a trial period, at the time of writing it has been agreed with the County Medical Officer that they should be discontinued. The Mothercraft and Relaxation classes will of course continue as before.

Ante-Natal Clinics

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
No. of sessions.....	19	16
No. of new cases.....	34	24
No. of attendances.....	124	102
No. of patients on whom RH. factor was investigated.....	30	17
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.....	30	10

Post-Natal Clinics

No. of sessions held.....	10	12
No. of new cases.....	19	22
No. of attendances.....	27	41

Mothercraft Classes

No. of sessions held.....	68	75
No. of new cases.....	155	159
No. of attendances.....	942	826

WELFARE FOODS

The sales of National Dried Milk fell in 1964 by 1,384 tins and the fall in the amount of Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A & D tablets sold continued. The amount of orange juice bought increased to 4,835 from 4,320 in 1963.

TABLE C.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
National Dried Milk	8,452	8,592	9,546	7,917	7,795	6,411
Cod Liver Oil	1,899	1,636	997	560	439	412
Orange Juice	10,902	10,424	6,206	3,647	4,320	4,835
A & D Tablets	1,377	1,409	1,075	554	461	409

TABLE D.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
National)@ 2/4d dried)@ 4/-d milk) free	1508 307 91	1229 406 61	1701 372 68	1120 431 50	1566 314 70	1118 423 49	1414 339 45	1071 438 15	6189 1332 274	4538 1698 175
Cod Liver Oil)@ 1/-d) free	124 3	104 3	104 5	97 -	81 4	78 4	109 6	124 2	421 18	403 9
A. & D.)@ 6d Tablets) free	132 1	102 -	112 -	99 1	101 2	108 -	113 -	99 -	458 3	408 1
Orange)@ 1/6d Juice) free	949 29	1015 17	1097 47	1206 14	1136 27	1358 13	1016 19	1212 -	4198 122	4791 44

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

<u>Ophthalmic (under 5)</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
New cases.....	29	5
Total attendances.....	56	29

<u>Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)</u>		
New cases.....	14	12
Total attendances.....	31	22

Physiotherapy (under 5)

These continue to be two of the busiest clinics in the county and during the year some 1676 attendances were made.

The hope expressed in my report last year about the high standard of work was fully justified and Mrs. R. White has been most conscientious, able and particularly helpful in all matters connected with her field of work. During the year it was found necessary to engage the services of an extra physiotherapist for a limited number of sessions and Mrs. M. Hallard was engaged from 6th January.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.....	236	181
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	693	406
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1333	1089

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions.....	23	30
No. of children examined (0-5 years).....	182	225

Dental treatment

Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	2	-
	- attendances.....	9	2
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	9	7
	- attendances.....	18	21
Children under 5 years.	- new cases.....	21	20
	- attendances.....	37	37
Dentures supplied.....		3	-

DAY NURSERIES

The cost of the Day Nursery service continues to increase year by year and 1964 was no exception to this rule. The increase as far as the Dukinfield Nursery is concerned was from 18/7¹/₂d/day to 19/8³/₄d. This situation is also reflected in the County figures. There were approximately 12 priority cases out of the total of 35 approved places.

The charges levied are as follows :-

- (i) The standard charge when both parents are working - 7/6d per day
- (ii) Where more than one child of a mother is attending a Day Nursery, the charge for second and subsequent children attending at the same time - 6/-d per day
- (iii) The charge for children of mothers who are single, separated or divorced and living as single - 3/-d per day
- (iv) The charge for children whose father is unemployed, ill or otherwise unable to work - 4/-d per day
- (v) The charge for mentally handicapped children attending at the specific request of the County Medical Officer of Health is the same as that at a Junior Training Centre - 1/-d per day

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total attendances.....0-2 years.....	2424	2360
2-5 years.....	5035	5061
Average attendance per day.....	31	29
New cases admitted.....	21	20
Waiting list as at 31.12.64.....	17	15
No. of mothers in employment.....	37	36
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	86	65
No. receiving sunlight treatment.....	6	5

TABLE E.

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
County average child/day	13/6d	14/9d	15/6d	16/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	17/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
Dukinfield child/day	13/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	15/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/- $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	19/8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
% attendance County average	89%	89%	94%	92%	91%	89%
Dukinfield	88%	85%	91%	80%	83%	83%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Although the numbers vaccinated against smallpox increased, the figure for 1964 failed to reach the level we normally expect. I think the main reason for this is the altered routine whereby vaccination is not carried out until 12 months - 2 years by which time many mothers have become somewhat tired of subjecting their babies to an immunization procedure. I think there is a great deal to be said for combining the poliomyelitis and triple techniques and although it is appreciated that the Ministry of Health has not yet seen fit to approve this rationale, because this is so our protection rates are being affected.

TABLE F.

Smallpox Vaccination - 1964

Age at 31.12.64.	-1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 +	Total
Born in year	1964	1963	1962-60	1950-50	before 1949	
Vaccinated	2	124	59	18	34	237
Re-vaccinated	-	-	2	4	26	32

The figures for the sixteen complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows :-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364
1958	-	325
1959	-	346
1960	-	366
1961	-	369
1962	-	3317
1963	-	150
1964	-	269

Diphtheria Immunisation
1950 - 1964

The following table shows the number of children at 31.12.64. who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1.1.50.

TABLE G.

Age at 31.12.64. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1964	1 - 4 1963-60	5 - 9 1959-55	10 - 14 1954-50	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (Primary or booster) A. 1960 - 1964	142	1702	1541	446	3831
B. 1959 or earlier	-	-	1276	2282	3558

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total No. of children immunised by General Practitioners at their own surgeries	224	118	157	243	219	110	123	142	155	193
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	402	707	628	536	615	463	777	208	348	480
Total (*inc.boosters)	626	825	785	779	834	573	*900	350	503	673

At present the number of children under 15 years of age who are fully protected is approximately 42.57%. The number partially protected is 82.1%

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

During the year the method of choice in almost all cases was the oral route both for the primary immunisation and for the booster dose in school. In connection with the latter may I express my appreciation of the co-operation and help of the head teachers of the primary schools, without whose assistance it would be very difficult to maintain this programme.

Year	Primary immunisation			Reinforcing dose		
	Oral	Salk	Total	Oral	Salk	Total
1963	285	65	350	665	116	781
1964	271	94	375	127	25	152

AMBULANCE SERVICE

I have no comment to make on the ambulance service which has been centrally administered for some time. However as your Divisional Medical Officer I have assisted in the making of several appointments and also in one promotion interview.

TABLE 1.

Ambulance			Sitting Case		
Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
2052	12,829	40,259	214	2523	4,839

Comparative Table of Journeys, etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179
1960	5114	14280	62877	313
1961	5110	14081	59231	267
1962	3230	13847	49060	?
1963	1816	11524	34091	?
1964	2266	15352	45098	?

* Stalybridge
figures only

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE

One of the most stimulating aspects of public health of recent years has been the declining incidence of Tuberculosis and once again I am happy to be able to report a reduction in the number of cases on the register, 206 against 225 in 1963.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On T.B. Register at 31.12.64.....	104	61	26	15	206
Notified during 1964.....	8	3	5	1	17

Deaths from Tuberculosis

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	2	2
66 and over	3	-	3

Handicapped Persons

Once again I have included a table showing the state of the handicapped persons register at the end of the year. The numbers quoted are not necessarily accurate as a person is not included without his knowledge and these figures are, therefore, below the actual ones. When requested the Committee has always taken a sympathetic view of those in need and apart from general help by the provision of wheel chairs, nursing requisites and domestic help, six handicapped persons were assisted by providing such improvements as approach to the garage or conversion and aids within the house. In addition you gave financial assistance to nine handicapped persons for whom a convalescent holiday had been arranged by the Manchester and Salford Cripples' Help Society.

We are finding a gradually increasing request for assistance from handicapped persons - the result I think of an increasing knowledge of what the Divisional Health Committee can provide rather than an increase in the number of cases. I think there is still a large and important field of work in this connection both from a statutory and voluntary point of view and I would particularly mention the excellent work done by the Cripples' Help Society which holds a weekly class in Dukinfield on Thursday afternoons and which is well attended.

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are in operation with four Homes, two at St. Anne's-on-Sea, one at Marple and one at Buxton. 9 patients were admitted during the year and contributions towards the cost of 9 further cases, submitted by voluntary societies, were made.

TABLE J.

Handicapped Persons Register - 31.12.64.

Definition	Children under 16		Aged 16 - 64		Aged 65 & over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Amputation	-	-	2	1	4	4	11
Arthritis and Rheumatism	1	-	4	9	7	34	55
Congenital malformations & deformities	18	8	5	4	1	2	38
Diseases of digestive & genito-urinary systems; heart or circulatory system; respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin	7	9	11	9	24	72	132
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine	-	2	4	6	4	4	20
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	8	5	13	15	2	9	52
Neuroses, psychoses & other nervous & mental disorders not included above	1	-	1	-	4	4	10
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	2	1	1	-	-	6
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3	2	-	3	-	1	9
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially sighted	3	2	-	-	18	34	57
Totals	43	30	41	48	64	164	390

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody service continues to expand and during the year 5,353 treatments were given to 869 cases.

TABLE K.

Place of Treatment	Over 65		Physically Handicapped	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	415	2659	48	340
Home of patient	324	1865	82	489

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees - 818

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees - 51

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge:-

17 air rings,	3 tripod walking aids,	6 rubber sheets,
25 urinals,	2 bed cradles,	12 wheel chairs,
35 bed pans,	28 back rests,	6 commodes,
3 hoists,	2 feeding cups,	1 bath rail,
1 bed pole,	1 carrying chair,	2 bed blocks.

B. C. G. Vaccination.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is pursued as vigorously as in the past. It is therefore all the more regrettable that there has been a slight fall in the number of consents received. In previous years we have maintained an acceptance rate in the region of 80% but in 1963 it fell to 75% and in 1964 to 73.9%. The importance of this type of protection cannot be over emphasized and I would suggest that it has played a part in the present low incidence of consumption. Facilities are easily available in this Division and I would strongly urge mothers to consent to this vaccination, particularly when their children reach the senior schools.

TABLE L.

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	660	35
Consents received	488	35
% consents	73.93	
Mantoux positive	29	-
No. vaccinated	404	39
No. revaccinated	12	7
	Follow-up Mantoux	
No. tested	441	-
No. positive	421	-

TABLE M.

Year	% positive
1954	40
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7
1961	16.4
1962	11.36
1963	7.4
1964	5.94

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 19 full time and 14 part time domestic helps, representing the equivalent of $27\frac{1}{2}$ full time helps. All of these were engaged in a temporary capacity. A total of 34,805½ hours were worked by domestic helps. This year figures were required to be submitted in a slightly different form and cases attended were as follows :-

Persons over 65 years	....	....	....	....	258
Persons under 65 years - Chronic sick and tuberculous	....	....	....	....	11
- Mentally disordered	....	....	....	....	2
- Maternity	....	....	....	....	7
- Others	....	....	....	....	-
					<hr/>
					278
					<hr/>

This figure of 278 compared with 269 in 1963 shows an increase in total cases of 9. Predominantly the work is with the aged chronic sick person. The total income in 1964 was £1,014.14.4d.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR. G. E. LANCELEY,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE
AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1964.

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959.	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Patients admitted to Hospital informally for Psychiatric treatment under Sec. 5, Mental Health Act, 1959.	25	41
Cases dealt with under Sec. 29, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to Hospital as a matter of urgency.	2	3
Cases dealt with under Sec. 25, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to Hospital for a period of 28 days for observation	10	9
Cases dealt with under Sec. 26, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. admitted to Hospital for extended treatment.	1	1
Cases dealt with under Sec. 40, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. returned to Hospital after absconding	2	3
Cases dealt with under Sec. 60, Mental Health Act, 1959, i.e. Magistrates Court	1	-

In addition to the above, the following cases were also dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health and allied Acts.

23 male and 56 female patients were treated at Out-patient Clinics during the year, thus obviating the necessity for their admittance to hospital.

In the case of 7 male and 9 female cases, information was laid to the Mental Welfare Officer, but after investigation of the circumstances, no further action was taken under the Mental Health Act.

Domiciliary supervision of subnormal and severely subnormal patients has been carried out within the district.

The Mental Welfare Officer visited 404 cases in their homes within the whole of the District, with the Consultant Psychiatrist, with a view to deciding the best form of treatment to be afforded to the patient.

6 male and 4 female patients were referred to the Geriatrician for admission to chronic sick beds.

1 male and 5 female patients were referred to the County Welfare Department for admission to residential accommodation.

3 male and 8 female patients were admitted into Ashton General Hospital on a day basis.

2 male and 2 female patients were referred to other Agencies not enumerated above, i.e. Ministry of Labour - Remploy.

2 male and 2 female subnormal patients were admitted into hospital for periods of short term care, to relieve the parents of the responsibility for a short while.

2 male and 1 female subnormal patient have been admitted into permanent care.

The Mental Welfare Officer arranged attendance of 1 male and 3 female subnormal patients to the Hyde Adult Training Centre.

After-care of patients discharged from Hospital within the District has been carried out throughout the year and 911 visits have been made for the whole of the District.

217 patients have been conveyed to Out-patient Clinics for consultation with the Consultant Psychiatrist, or to receive treatment throughout the year, when necessary.

In September, 1964, we had the satisfaction of starting our own Youth Club for subnormal patients, over the age of 16 years, in the community. At first we had some doubts as to the success of this project, as it will be appreciated we required a great deal of public support. I am pleased to say that the Social Club has been very successful. We have the Youth Club each Wednesday evening and it is held at the Grange Road Training Centre.

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